



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ry in Clark County, Virginia, at an altitude of 500-900 feet. The following species were observed.

Plethodon glutinosus (Green). One specimen under a log. *Spelerpes bislineatus* (Green). A few adults, many transforming larvae, and a few young larvae. *Spelerpes longicaudus* (Green). 4 adults and 3 larvae. *Spelerpes ruber* (Daudin). 2 one-year-old larvae. *Desmognathus fusca* (Rafinesque). *Bufo americanus* Holbrook. *Hyla versicolor* LeConte. None were seen but they could be heard each night in the trees. *Acris gryllus crepitans* (Baird). *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw. *Rana clamata* Daudin. *Rana palustris* LeConte. *Sceloporus undulatus* (Latrelle). Not common, only one seen. *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus). 1. *Natrix septemvittata* (Say). 1. *Natrix sipedon* (Linnaeus). 6. *Lampropeltis triangulus* (Boie). 1, about a yard long. The blotches were dark red and reached the second scale row. *Diadophis punctatus* (Linnaeus). 2. *Virginia valeriae* Baird and Girard. 1. *Bascanion constrictor* (Linnaeus). 3. *Elaphe obsoletus* (Say). 2. *Ancistrodon contortrix* (Linnaeus). 6. They hid all day in the rock slides on the mountains and came out at night. Specimens were caught passing through the camp after dusk. *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus. 1, caught swimming the river. *Chelydra serpentina* (Linnaeus). *Pseudemys rubriventris* (LeConte)? A large river terrapin which was not caught is referred to this species. *Terrapene carolina* (Linnaeus).

E. R. DUNN,
Haverford College.

CHLORETONE, A KILLING AGENT

For some time I have been using chloretone as a killing agent for batrachians and reptiles, and it seems to be in a measure superior to either chloroform or ether. In use the animal is simply dropped into a 1% solution, and no more uneasiness appears than when the same individual is immersed in pure

water. Aquatic forms behave in a natural way, and terrestrial animals do no more than struggle to get out. All die without contorted muscles or an abnormal amount of glandular excretions. Toads, frogs and salamanders usually succumb in 5 or 10 minutes, but reptiles survive longer, occasionally a half hour or more after submersion. Chlorethane is especially useful in killing such snakes, *Charina* for example, as are apt to die under chloroform with the muscles in a state of extreme contraction, the body then presenting a knotted and crooked appearance. A solution will keep for years in a closed vessel, requiring only the occasional addition of a few crystals of the drug, and filtering to remove accumulated matter.

Chlorethane is not recommended as being equal to alcohol in killing fishes for the reason that the latter acts quickly and serves at the same time as a fixing agent of the tissue of the scale pockets.

J. O. SNYDER,
Stanford University, Calif.